

THE PIONEER.

AGRICULTURAL.

Trees.
There are seasons in trees; and to one raising in an atmosphere, where the mercury ranges from 90° upwards, there is a slight relief in the bare contemplation of shade. We desire to improve the occasion by trying to awaken such impressions upon this subject as may perchance, last till next planting time.

You can all appreciate the usefulness and comfort of shade trees now; and gladly would you keep shady and cool if the thing were possible. You are no doubt heartily repeating that you ruthlessly destroyed a tree here, or neglected to plant one there, yet we greatly fear that unless your past short-comings are held up in all their deformity, yourselves and the weather will become lukewarm together, and next summer's sun find you again unrefreshed and unshaded.

The nature-loving Christopher North in a transport of admiration for these choicest products of the vegetable creation, exclaims: "The man who loves not trees, to look at them, to lie under them, to climb up them, (once more a school-boy,) would make no bones of murdering Mrs. Jeffs." But Christopher was a Scotchman, and his conclusions are hardly adapted to this meridian. The constant warfare which our people have waged with the forests, that contest every step of the pioneer's progress from some slight excuse for the general want of appreciation of the uses, the conveniences and the localities of trees.

Their destination was at first a work of necessity;—with many it becomes a habit—every tree is looked upon as a lumberer of the ground, and the woodman's axe forgets to spare, until trunk and branch sapling and bush are its indiscriminate victims; and homestead and farm, meadow and pasture, stand naked in the monotony of well cleared land.

Cannot something be done to check this spirit of vandalism, and repairs ravages? To be sure the Indian-haters have gone to their last homes; the sap-thirsty generation will soon follow them; their fast moments, perchance soothed by the reflection, that neither tree or bush is left to rejoice over a prostrate foe; those who succeed them will find the "good in all things" which their fathers failed to discover, and Mother Earth receive restitution, when the sons shall expend the hoarded gatherings of their sires, in the effort to restore a portion of the lovely garniture with which unerring nature first adorned her. This good time is coming—has already come in every spot that has advanced a step, beyond the pioneer stages. We must wait its advent, exposed to summer rains, and the storms of winter, or gather a lesson from the experience of others.

The teaching is simply this, it is easier saving trees than making them—economy, comfort, and good taste, dictate their preservation, necessity alone justifies their destruction.

Trees should be saved from motives of economy. They are a portion, and a large one too, of our actual capital. Without them we could have neither fire-wood or fence rails, shoe-pegs or seventy-fours.—They should be saved as a means of comfort and enjoyment, to man and beast.—How tender the mercies of that husbandman, who consigns his flocks and herds to fields destitute of a single shade tree.—How dull and lifeless the noble landscape, when the spirit of earth withers and struggles in the rays of a vertical sun. Finally, the trees should be preserved, as emblems of beauty through which we and our children may "look through Nature up to Nature's God." How devoid of taste, how vain and impious the man who purposelessly strips his home of these choicest and first of natural beauties, that he may mock nature, with his own weak conceptions, in brick and mortar, white paint and venetian blinds.

When these considerations have been disregarded, the same imperious motives dictate the planting and rearing of shade trees.

You who have sinned in their wanton destruction, hasten to make a generous atonement by planting. Plant trees selected from the abundance of our forests! Plant one wherever beauty and comfort, the enjoyment of yourselves or your neighbors will be promoted! Nurture, protect and learn to love your trees; and you will have done works more for repentance; established a lasting claim to the gratitude of your fellow-men; and shall yet enjoy the substantial blessings of that unequalled picture of home-happiness, "sitting under your own vine and fig tree."

Bees.

The following method of destroying the moth, is at least simple and easy, will some of our readers try it and report?

The plan is this:—Split joints of cane through the centre and arrange them on the four sides of the hive, with the split resting on the platform. The moth instead of depositing its eggs under the edge of the hive, will lay them under the split cane. From these depositories they may be removed and destroyed, as often as necessary with little trouble. A friend informs us that he knows the plan has been tried and found entirely successful.—Ex.

George W. Pollock, near Gratiot, Muskegon county, clips 2000 head of sheep this season.—Ex.

We have quite a number of farmers and sheep growers in Wyandott county, who each clip more than 2000 head, every year, as the following will show:

Mrs. Lee's Fowler	2,900
Petit & Corry	2,400
David Miller	2,000
J. B. McNeill	2,500
Drake & Jury	2,050

Ohio State Fair.

We have received a copy of the Regulations, list of premiums, and names of Awarding Committees, for the fourth annual Fair of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, to be held at Dayton on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September, next, and presume the pamphlet has been pretty generally circulated throughout the State. For the information of those who have not seen it, we would say that the rules and regulations, together with the instructions to Judges, are well calculated to test the real excellence of all articles exhibited. The amount of premiums offered exceeds \$7000.

An additional day has been devoted to the business of the Fair, making the entire exercises occupy four days.

The following are the regulations of most general interest, to all who expect to visit the Fair, either as exhibitors or spectators:

Articles will be received September 13th, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and till 12 o'clock on the 23th.

Examination by the Judges of articles, &c., exhibited, September 20th and 21st. General exhibition for the public, Sept. 21st, 22d, and 23d.

General sale day, Sept. 23d.

Patent Bee Hives.

The following remarks upon this subject, are from a communication of Lewis T. Allen, printed in the Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society. They confirm a belief we have long entertained, that the bees do not appreciate the genius that is bestowed, upon the almost endless variety of Hives, Palaces and their attachments. Mr. Allen says:

"I have seen, examined, and used several different plans of Patent Hives, of which there are probably 30 invented, and used, more or less. I have found all of which I have seen unsatisfactory, not carrying out in full the benefits claimed for them."

"The bee works and lives, I believe, solely by instinct. I do not consider it an inventive, or very ingenious insect.—To succeed well, its accommodations should be of the simplest and securest form.—Therefore, instead of adopting the complicated plans of many of the patent hives, I have made and used a simple box, containing a cube of one foot square inside—made of one and a quarter inch solid pine plank, well jointed and planed on all sides, and closely put together, perfectly tight at the joints with white lead ground in oil, and the inside of the hive at the bottom chamfered off to three-eighths of an inch thick, with a door for the bees in front or 4 inches long by three-eighths of an inch high. I do this that there may be a thin surface to come in contact with the shelf on which they rest, thus preventing a harbor for the bee moth. (I have never seen a patent hive which would exclude the bee moth, nor any one so well as this, having never been troubled with that scourge since I used this light hive.) On the top of the hive, an inch or two from the front, is made a passage for the bees of an inch wide and six to eight inches long, to admit the bees into an upper hive for surplus honey, (which passage is covered when no vessel for that purpose is on the top.) For obtaining the honey I use a common ten or twelve quart water pail, inverted, with the bail turned over, in which the bees deposit their surplus. The pail will hold 25 to 30 pounds of honey. This is simple, cheap, and expeditious; the pail costing only 20 to 25 cents, is taken off in a moment, the bail re-placed, and the honey ready for transportation, or market, and always in place. If there is time for honey to be made, (my bees made 2 pails full in succession this year) another pail can be put on at once."

"Such, gentlemen, in short is my method, I have kept bees about twenty years. I succeed better in this plan than with any other, it being cheap, simple, convenient and expeditious."

THE WORKING FARMER, a monthly publication devoted to the interests of agriculture, Horticulture, Horticultural Growing, &c., published by A. Longett, 25 Cliff St., N. Y., and edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, L. L. D. Terms, \$1.00 per year in advance. We occasionally get sight of this sterling Farmers Journal, and always find among its contents, much that is new, practical and useful.

Prof. Mapes has obtained a well deserved reputation as an agricultural chemist, when he purchased a tract of worn-out Jersey land, upon which he has reduced science to successful practice, until his place is in every respect a model farm. The results of his experiments are given to the world, through the pages of the Working Farmer.

From the Plow, the Loom, the Anvil.

Gapes in Chickens.
NEAR IOWA CITY, April 21st.

Messrs. Editors:—In the April number of your excellent paper, I saw a request made by "Inquisitor" from Nashville, for information, among other things, as to the cause and cure of gapes in chickens. I am willing to contribute my mite to those engaged in raising poultry.

I propose from thirty years' experience to give the cause and preventive of gapes. The cause is found in the habit of keeping male chickens from year to year in the same flock of hens. Their successors are selected from the same flock, until the chickens become feeble, and one of the said effects is the gapes. To effectually prevent their occurrence, let Mr. Inquisitor select males from a flock from which there have not been any crosses. Having removed all of his own, repeat this every year, and my word for it, he will not need a cure for gapes. The same is true of turkeys. If this is deemed worthy of a place in your paper, I will send you a communication on another subject.

JESSE HOBBS.

Some of the Prominent External Points of a fine Saddle or Gig Horse.

At a moderately small head, free from fleshiness; fine muzzle and expansive nostrils; broad at the throat and wide between the eyes, which denotes intelligence and courage; a dish-shaped face indicates high breeding, and sometimes viciousness; a convex or Roman nose frequently betokens the reverse; the ears rather long, yet so finely formed as to appear small, and playing quickly like those of a deer; the eyes clear, full and confident, with a steady forward look. Glancing them backward or askance with a sinister expression, and with none or only a slight movement of the head, is indicative of a mischievous temper.

The neck should be handsomely arched, and fine at the junction with the head while the lower extremity must be full and muscular, and well expanded at the breast and shoulders. The latter ought to be high, and run well back; the withers, strong, firmly knit, and smooth; the breast neither too prominent or retreating, too wide or too narrow, and supported by a pair of straight fore-legs, standing well apart. The chest should be deep, and the girth large; the body full, and not drawn up too much in the flank; the back short, and the hips gathered well towards the withers; the loins wide and rising above the spine; the ribs springing nearly at right angles from the back, giving roundness to the body. The hips ought to be long to the root of the tail, and the latter may approach to near the line of the back, which is a mark of good breeding.

Both the thigh and hock should be large and muscular; and between the hock or knee and pastern, the legs should be broad flat and short; the hind legs properly bent and all well placed under the body, the pasterns of moderate length, and standing slightly oblique; the hoof hard, smooth round before, and wide at the heel; the frog large and sound; and the sole firm and concave. A white hoof is generally tender, easy to fracture and to lame, and difficult to hold a shoe.

The draught-horse ought to differ from the foregoing, in possessing a heavier and shorter neck; a wider and stouter breast, and low withers, so as to throw the utmost weight into the collar; a heavier body and quarters; larger legs and feet; and more upright shoulders and pasterns.—O. Farmer.

Farmer Pennywise and Farmer Poundwise.
There is a Farmer Pennywise with whom I am acquainted, who will occasionally raise a good heifer, steer or colt, for his neighbors who keep good breeds, and he is by accident, occasionally benefited thereby. When he has such an animal in his flock, he is apparently uneasy until it is disposed of; and after selling such an animal, a heifer for instance, you may hear something like the following:

"Well my dear, I have sold the big heifer for fifteen dollars; is not that a good price for a heifer of her age?"

"Good price indeed!" his wife would reply, "you had better have sold two of them cat-hammed, crooked-legged, scrawny things that you always keep for cows. The reason that your cattle always looks so bad, and that we sell so little butter and cheese is, that you always sell the best."

Poor woman! I pity her; her pride and ambition are injured, her children and self in ruins, because her native industry are cramped by the foolish and niggardly policy of her husband.

The picture is reversed in Farmer Poundwise, who always keeps his best animals until full grown, then selecting his best breeders for his own use, he sells the rest. If he has a good young horse, he will say that he will make a fine team horse; a mare, she will make a fine brood mare.

"And what will you do with that?" says his neighbor, pointing to an ordinary animal.

"Between you and I," says he, "I shall sell that colt the first chance. Such an animal spoils the looks of all the rest, and will not pay for his keeping."

Thus he will sell his poor steers, heifers, sheep and pigs at the first offer. If not sold, he would fatten those that would pay the expense, and give away those that would not. Not pay the expense of fattening! Are there any cattle sheep or hogs that will not pay the expense of fattening?—Reader, take some of each—of the real Pharaoh breed—feed them until fat; keep an exact account of the expense, and you can answer this question yourself. In this way Farmer Poundwise always has valuable stock; his steers are ready sale, and command a good price; his horses are the best in the neighborhood and the first to be looked at by purchasers. So with all the animals he raises.

Pennywise on the contrary, is thronged with an ill-shaped, worthless stock, that none will buy or pay the expense of raising; which are continually eating out his substance and making no return. Thus Pennywise drags on a miserable life in the road to ruin, while Poundwise moves easily and happily along in the road to wealth.—Maine Farmer.

Brush drains are the cheapest underdrains we have ever constructed—and are made by simply filling the ditch nearly full with branches and brush, but pointing downwards or with the descent, the upper portions or tops being covered with inverted turf, and after treading down to one-half their original bulk, covered overfilled with earth. These have stood many years, and answered a good purpose, the air being excluded and decay prevented. We observe that a correspondent of Moore's New-Yorker states that in Europe, these have been known to continue a hundred years, the ends or exposed parts being finished with stones.—Alb. Cultivator.

USEFUL RECIPES.

BEES.—To stop bees from fighting and robbing one another, break the comb of the robbers, so that the honey will run down among them, and they will go to work at home. A wicker says, "I had two hives of bees destroyed this month by being robbed, and if I had not heard of this plan, I should have lost a third."—O. Farmer.

INDIAN MEAL SHORT CAKES.—Stir into a pint of sweet milk, three well beaten eggs, add a little salt, and half a cup of butter, with enough sifted Indian meal to make a thick batter. Drop it from a large spoon, upon buttered tins. Bake them in a quick oven—when they are lightly browned they are done. Send them to table hot, and eat them with butter.

HORN AIL—SYMPTOMS AND REMEDY.—Mr. J. Damon, writing to the Massachusetts Ploughman, says:—"When a creature is taken with the horn ail, the nose will be dry, the eyes dull, and the horns cold; the bowels irregular, according to the state of the disease. The malady is said to begin at the end of the tail. Cattle whose tails are kept well out, are not liable to the horn ail. For a remedy, get half a pound of saltpetre; give the creature one or two oz. at a time, every other day, pounded fine and put in provender, if the creature will eat it; if not, dissolve it in warm water, put it in a junk bottle and turn it down the neck. Bore a hole in the horn with a gimlet to let in the air. The creature with proper care will soon be well; I have tried this course for years with success."

To BRING THE DROWNED TO LIFE.—Immediately, as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this without interruption until a pair of common bellows can be procured. When obtained introduce the nozzle well on the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck—called Adam's Apple—and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breathing. Continue this at least an hour until signs of natural breath comes on. Wrap the body in blankets, place it near the fire, and do everything to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart an artificial heat if possible. Everything, however is secondary to inflating the lungs. Send for a medical man immediately.

Avoid all friction until respiration shall in some degree be restored.

VALENTINE MOTT.
Surgeon General to the American Shipwreck Society.

How to TOAST BREAD.—Chesnut brown will be far too deep a color for good toast; the nearer you can keep it to a straw-colored, or the more wholesome it will be. If you would have a slice of bread so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate and wholesome to the stomach, never let one particle of the surface be charred. To effect this is very obvious. It consists in keeping the bread at the proper distance from the fire, and exposing it to a proper heat for a due length of time. By this means the whole of the water may be evaporated out of it, and it may be changed from dough—which has always a tendency to undergo acetous fermentation, whether in the stomach or out of it—to the pure farina wheat, which is in itself one of the most wholesome species of food, not only for the strong and healthy, but for the delicate and diseased. As it is turned to farina, it is disintegrated, the tough and gluey nature is gone, every part can be penetrated, it is equally warm all over, and so hot as to turn butter into oil, which, even in the case of the best butter, is invariably turning a wholesome substance into a poison. The properly toasted slice of bread absorbs the butter, but does not convert it into oil; and both butter and farina are in a state of very minute division, the one serving to expose the other to the free action of the gastric fluid in the stomach; so that when a slice of toast is rightly prepared, there is not a lighter article in the whole vocabulary of cookery.—Household Almanac.

STAKING FRUIT TREES.—We have for years practiced but one method of supporting young fruit trees, and like the way so well, we shall continue it until we see something better than has yet come to our notice. We drive a stake which we usually make of a strip of board, or plank, strong enough to support the tree, but elastic to allow it considerable motion, about six or eight inches from the tree, on the south or west side, and fasten the tree to it by a strip of leather, forming a single loop, so as to allow the tree to move a little in the wind, fastening the ends of the leather on the top to the stake by a shingle nail. By this method the young tree has sufficient play to induce it to throw down its roots, which it will do very soon, and stand erect without any support. This never mars or prevents the growth of the tree by stopping the circulation of the sap, and is the cheapest manner a tree can be staked up. During the summer months, it is well to cast off this leather, letting the tree depend upon its own energies which will thus be greatly increased, replacing it in the fall after driving the stake firmly, or changing its position as may be required to train up the tree in the way it should grow.—Jefferson Farmer.

THE FLAX CROP.—We understand that the flax crop, in various sections of the country, will not be worth gathering, owing to the extreme dry weather we have had for a long time back. Lined oil must, consequently, continue to command full prices.

From the Blackwood's Magazine.

HONOR TO THE PLOW.
Though clouds o'ercast our native sky
And secure to deem the sun,
We will not down in languor lie,
Or deem the day is done,
The rural arts we loved before,
No less we'll cherish now,
And crown the banquet as of yore,
With honor to the plow.

In those fair fields, where peaceful toil
To faith and hope are given,
We'll seek the prize with honest toil,
And leave the rest to Heaven;
We'll gird us to our work like men
Who own a holy vow,
And if in joy we meet again,
Give honor to the plow.

Let art array in magic power,
With labor hand and soul,
Go forth, and now, in peat's hour,
Sustain a sinking land,
Let never slacken the arm,
Or fear the spirit woe;
These words alone should work a charm—
All honor to the plow.

The health of the meadow's drain,
The latent swamp explore,
And o'er the long expecting plain
Diffuse the quickening store.
Then farless urge the furrow deep
In his line, from the finest and most carefully finished boots and shoes, for men, women, boys and children, to the coarsest and cheapest article. It is his pride and boast, that he can and does give general satisfaction to his customer, both in quality and price of his articles. As his stock is of his own manufacture, purchasers may rely upon getting an article well made. Thankful for the very generous patronage hitherto extended to him, he is determined to use his best endeavors to merit a continuance of the same, confidently believing that the superiority of his work will be equally appreciated by a discriminating public.

CHRISTIAN BESTIE.
Upper Sandusky, March 25th, 1853.—1-f.

CASH GROCERY.
Ho! all ye that have Money to spend, come and spend it.

SUCCESS TAKE NOTICE.
ISAAC MANN has opened a saloon opposite the corner of the Drug Store, where he keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of such articles as are usual kept in such establishments which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

Within his shell a datchman dwells,
Who keeps all kinds of liquors,
If you are dry, walk in and try
For five cents a kuipper.

CIGARS.
Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctors' spite;
Thy clouds all other pleasures disperse
And lap me in delight.

Be it known, also, he keeps on hand all kinds of furniture, general kept in Cabinet and chair shops which he will dispose of at the lowest rates. He is also prepared to make up work on the shortest notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, great and small, short and tall little and big, come and see a call.

FASHIONABLE BARBER.
Loving to the hair of the shaven man, the barber will devote his undivided attention (and it will be his aim to arrive at near perfection as possible) to the business of shaving their faces, shampooing their heads, and cutting their hair after the latest and most approved fashions. Having had many years experience in the business, and being actuated by a desire to please he flatters himself that those who give him a call will go away perfectly satisfied.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting hair and shampooing.

He would respectfully say, to his patrons whom he is in the habit of shaving, regular calls if they could make it convenient he would like to have them call and get shaved on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, or if on Sunday morning, as early as possible.

Shop on Sandusky Avenue, nearly opposite the Upper Sandusky Hotel.

ARCHIBALD ALLEN.
Upper Sandusky, April 13th, 1853.—1-f.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the TREMONT HOUSE, formerly occupied by W. BEANS; and has spared neither pains nor expense in fitting it up both for the convenience and comfort of his guests. His TABLE will be furnished with the best of the country can afford, and will be served by experienced and obliging waiters. His STABLE is the best and most convenient in the place, and will be attended by an experienced and attentive ostler.

L. DOOLITTLE & CO.
Upper Sandusky, April 18th, 1853. n1-f

A HEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.
THE SPANISH STILL REIGN OVER WASH. FASHION, holds a supreme over Fashion, in Upper Sandusky; where he has located himself for the purpose of accommodating all who may desire clothes made up in the latest, light and most fashionable style. Shop one door north of Nathan Bond's Shop, and directly opposite the Drug Store—Call and see him.

Upper Sandusky, April 3, 1853. n2-f

GREAT BARGAINS.
B. BEIDLER has just received a Large and Splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which he is determined to sell cheaper than any store in U. Sandusky, for CASH OR READY PAY.

He therefore invites the public generally to call and examine for themselves. I am determined to sell my present stock of Goods all out before the first of August, at a very low price for cash. My stock consists of the best selection of Goods consisting of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Parasols, Queensware, Crockery and Glassware, some of the best quality of Calicoes at 10 cts. per yd. of L. L. L. also a fine quality of sugar at 6 1/2 cts per lb.

Upper Sandusky, April 18th, 1853.—1-f

EXHIBITION OF THE WONDERS OF ART AND SCIENCE.
JOSHUA MUNKIN & Co. are now on exhibition the most splendid collection of the wonders of Art ever witnessed in the West, and invite the public—the ladies especially—to call and examine these wonders of Art, and to witness the grand and magnificent display of the wonders of Nature. Amusement Gratis. Any of the articles that please the fancy of the visitors, will be disposed of at a small advance on first cost of style, and the newest styles of DRY GOODS.—Cloths (5c per yard, cassimere 37 1/2 per yard, and all kinds of men's wear, elegantly low. Cashmere 15 1/2 per yard, deLaines 12 1/2 per yard, Alpaca 12 1/2 per yard, bleached Muslin 5 cts per yd.

Upper Sandusky, Oct. 19th, 1852.31.

CAREY COMING OUT.
The subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Carey and vicinity that he has just started an extensive establishment 3rd door west of the Clinton House, where every thing and anything in the fancy line can be had. Gold, jewelry, and silver ware, clocks, looking glasses, valises, carpet-bags, accordeons, violins and other musical instruments. Cutlery in great variety, pistols, with crystals, keys, garnets, and gold-chains, spectacles, combs and brushes of all descriptions, perfumery, black, red and blue ink, compasses, pen-knives, gold pens, pens and boxes, pens, collars, undershirts, gloves, hose, etc., memoranda books, Portraits and purses of a superior quality; and every thing from farm to a needle, and from a needle to a pin, and every article warranted to be what it is sold for. Please call Ladies and Gents and see what a splendid assortment of fancy goods is daily arriving here from all parts of the world, and at prices that will suit you at New York Prices. Call, and you shall have what you want anyway.

CAREY, June 10th, 1853. n3.
PIERSON HOUSE—THE ABOVE HOUSE is a new brick building, erected expressly for a hotel, with large and convenient rooms, and furnished with entire new furniture, and fitted up in the best style. His table will at all times abound with all the dainties, viands and substantial that the market and season will afford, and the bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors. Drivers and Movers will at all times find suitable accommodations, and bills reasonable. Stock registry kept for the purchase and sale of all kinds of stock. Horses and carriages kept on hand for the conveyance of travelers to any neighboring city or village. Bills low, and accommodations guaranteed to suit those who may favor him with their patronage.

Upper Sandusky, June 11th, 1853. n4-f

CAREY, June 10th, 1853. n5.
PIERSON HOUSE—THE ABOVE HOUSE is a new brick building, erected expressly for a hotel, with large and convenient rooms, and furnished with entire new furniture, and fitted up in the best style. His table will at all times abound with all the dainties, viands and substantial that the market and season will afford, and the bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors. Drivers and Movers will at all times find suitable accommodations, and bills reasonable. Stock registry kept for the purchase and sale of all kinds of stock. Horses and carriages kept on hand for the conveyance of travelers to any neighboring city or village. Bills low, and accommodations guaranteed to suit those who may favor him with their patronage.

Upper Sandusky, June 11th, 1853. n6-f

A BATTLE IS TO BE FIGHTED on the Feather river at Yuba City, Cal.

U. SANDUSKY CLOTHING STORE.

Gentlemen, of every nation—
Every season, land and station—
High and low, short and tall;
All and one, one and all,
Go to P. L. Reed's,
P. L. Reed has in store,
Goods who witness will adore,
Ye who want and wish to buy,
Call as ye are passing by.

At P. L. Reed's.
P. L. Reed's costs are best,
(For such they are by all confessed,)
Their texture, manufacture, styles,
Are unsurpassed. For proof see lists.
At P. L. Reed's.
Ye who would clothe the sacred vest,
In the most loved and splendid vest,
The parlor, ball room, city, grove,
Buy of P. L. Reed's
Ye who want for Fashion's Pans,
And seek to gratify your vanity,
P. L. Reed's stock is rich and grand,
And constantly you'll find on hand,
Upper Sandusky, Jan. 7th, 1853.4—1-f

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
C. BESTIE would say to the citizens of this place and surrounding country, that he has been commercially enlarged and is constantly making additions to his stock of Boots & Shoes, such as: Gentlemen's French and common calf Boots and shoes, single and double sole, cowhide boots and shoes, Morocco, do; Ladies boots, slippers, &c., &c. He is prepared to furnish, and point on the shortest notice, to any article in his line, from the finest and most carefully finished boots and shoes, for men, women, boys and children, to the coarsest and cheapest article. It is his pride and boast, that he can and does give general satisfaction to his customer, both in quality and price of his articles. As his stock is of his own manufacture, purchasers may rely upon getting an article well made. Thankful for the very generous patronage hitherto extended to him, he is determined to use his best endeavors to merit a continuance of the same, confidently believing that the superiority of his work will be equally appreciated by a discriminating public.

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SUCCESS TAKE NOTICE.
ISAAC MANN has opened a saloon opposite the corner of the Drug Store, where he keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of such articles as are usual kept in such establishments which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

Within his shell a datchman dwells,
Who keeps all kinds of liquors,
If you are dry, walk in and try
For five cents a kuipper.

CIGARS.
Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctors' spite;
Thy clouds all other pleasures disperse
And lap me in delight.

Be it known, also, he keeps on hand all kinds of furniture, general kept in Cabinet and chair shops which he will dispose of at the lowest rates. He is also prepared to make up work on the shortest notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, great and small, short and tall little and big, come and see a call.

FASHIONABLE BARBER.
Loving to the hair of the shaven man, the barber will devote his undivided attention (and it will be his aim to arrive at near perfection as possible) to the business of shaving their faces, shampooing their heads, and cutting their hair after the latest and most approved fashions. Having had many years experience in the business, and being actuated by a desire to please he flatters himself that those who give him a call will go away perfectly satisfied.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting hair and shampooing.

He would respectfully say, to his patrons whom he is in the habit of shaving, regular calls if they could make it convenient he would like to have them call and get shaved on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, or if on Sunday morning, as early as possible.

Shop on Sandusky Avenue, nearly opposite the Upper Sandusky Hotel.

ARCHIBALD ALLEN.
Upper Sandusky, April 13th, 1853.—1-f.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the TREMONT HOUSE, formerly occupied by W. BEANS; and has spared neither pains nor expense in fitting it up both for the convenience and comfort of his guests. His TABLE will be furnished with the best of the country can afford, and will be served by experienced and obliging waiters. His STABLE is the best and most convenient in the place, and will be attended by an experienced and attentive ostler.

L. DOOLITTLE & CO.
Upper Sandusky, April 18th, 1853. n1-f

A HEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.
THE SPANISH STILL REIGN OVER WASH. FASHION, holds a supreme over Fashion, in Upper Sandusky; where he has located himself for the purpose of accommodating all who may desire clothes made up in the latest, light and most fashionable style. Shop one door north of Nathan Bond's Shop, and directly opposite the Drug Store—Call and see him.

Upper Sandusky, April 3, 1853. n2-f

GREAT BARGAINS.
B. BEIDLER has just received a Large and Splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which he is determined to sell cheaper than any store in U. Sandusky, for CASH OR READY PAY.

He therefore invites the public generally to call and examine for themselves. I am determined to sell my present stock of Goods all out before the first of August, at a very low price for cash. My stock consists of the best selection of Goods consisting of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Parasols, Queensware, Crockery and Glassware, some of the best quality of Calicoes at 10 cts. per yd. of L. L. L. also a fine quality of sugar at 6 1/2 cts per lb.

Upper Sandusky, April 18th, 1853.—1-f

EXHIBITION OF THE WONDERS OF ART AND SCIENCE.
JOSHUA MUNKIN & Co. are now on exhibition the most splendid collection of the wonders of Art ever witnessed in the West, and invite the public—the ladies especially—to call and examine these wonders of Art, and to witness the grand and magnificent display of the wonders of Nature. Amusement Gratis. Any of the articles that please the fancy of the visitors, will be disposed of at a small advance on first cost of style, and the newest styles of DRY GOODS.—Cloths (5c per yard, cassimere 37 1/2 per yard, and all kinds of men's wear, elegantly low. Cashmere 15 1/2 per yard, deLaines 12 1/2 per yard, Alpaca 12 1/2 per yard, bleached Muslin 5 cts per yd.

Upper Sandusky, Oct. 19th, 1852.31.

CAREY COMING OUT.
The subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Carey and vicinity that he has just started an extensive establishment 3rd door west of the Clinton House, where every thing and anything in the fancy line can be had. Gold, jewelry, and silver ware, clocks, looking glasses, valises, carpet-bags, accordeons, violins and other musical instruments. Cutlery in great variety, pistols, with crystals, keys, garnets, and gold-chains, spectacles, combs and brushes of all descriptions, perfumery, black, red and blue ink, compasses, pen-knives, gold pens, pens and boxes, pens, collars, undershirts, gloves, hose, etc., memoranda books, Portraits and purses of a superior quality; and every thing from farm to a needle, and from a needle to a pin, and every article warranted to be what it is sold for. Please call Ladies and Gents and see what a splendid assortment of fancy goods is daily arriving here from all parts of the world, and at prices that will suit you at New York Prices. Call, and you shall have what you want anyway.

CAREY, June 10th, 1853. n3.
PIERSON HOUSE—THE ABOVE HOUSE is a new brick building, erected expressly for a hotel, with large and convenient rooms, and furnished with entire new furniture, and fitted up in the best style. His table will at all times abound with all the dainties, viands and substantial that the market and season will afford, and the bar will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors. Drivers and Movers will at all times find suitable accommodations, and bills reasonable. Stock registry kept for the purchase and sale of all kinds of stock. Horses and carriages kept on hand for the conveyance of travelers